

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1-12 (canceled).

13. (new) An electrical discharge machining device comprising a tool electrode (F) and a workpiece electrode (P) forming the poles of a machining gap (G), at least one voltage/current source (U1) connected by an electrical circuit (E) to the tool electrode (F) and to the workpiece electrode (P) and configured for generating electrical pulses and for establishing the initiation of electrical discharges between the tool electrode (F) and the workpiece electrode (P), at least one capacitive element (C1) close to or within contacts (W1, W2) located between said electrical circuit (E) and the tool electrode (F), the capacitive element (C1) is connected in series between the source (U1) and one of the poles of the machining gap (G) wherein it prevents DC components of electrical pulses coming from the source (U1) from being applied across the machining gap (G) and to allow variable current components coming from the source (U1) to flow, wherein the total capacitance (Ceq) of said electrical circuit (E) is reduced with respect to the machining gap (G).

14. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, further comprising a second capacitive element (C5) connected in series between a second pole (P2) of the first source (U1) and arranged close to the workpiece electrode (P).

15. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the workpiece electrode (P) is mounted on a holder (T) via an insulator (J).

16. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 16, further comprising at least one switch (SW3, SW4) installed across the terminals of the capacitive elements (C1, C5) and designed to short-circuit or to render active the capacitive elements across whose terminals it is installed.

17. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the tool electrode is a wire (F) and the capacitive element (C1) is formed by a wire guide (WG) one part of which, in contact with the wire (F), is made of insulating material and another part of which is made of conducting material.

18. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the source (U1) comprises a short-circuiting device for producing electrical pulses with steep voltage rising edge slopes.

19. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, wherein the source (U1) is configured so as to produce electrical impulses with a frequency in the range 0.1 to 10 MHz, with a voltage amplitude in the range 60 to 300 V and with a positive or negative voltage rising edge slope in the range 0.1 to 5 V/nS.

20. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 13, wherein a self-inductance element (Lm) is galvanically connected to the poles of the machining gap (G).

21. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 20, wherein an inductance value of said self-inductance element (Lm) is such that the resonance frequency (Fo) of the electrical circuit is low relative to the frequency of the electrical pulses of the first source (U1).

22. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 21, wherein

the value of said inductance (L_m) is such that the ratio of the frequency of the electrical pulses to the resonance frequency (F_o) is in the range 10 to 500.

23. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 21, wherein the value of said inductance (L_m) is such that the ratio of the frequency of the electrical pulses to the resonance frequency (F_o) is in the range 50 and 150.

24. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 22, wherein an adjustable DC voltage source (S_m) is connected in series with the self-inductance element (L_m) between the two poles of the machining gap (G).

25. (new) The machining device as claimed in claim 24, wherein a switch (SW_5) is connected in series with the self-inductance element (L_m) between the poles of the machining gap (G).